

To Our Readers.
Any neglect on the part of our Carriers to deliver the STANDARD or the proper time and place will be promptly remedied on application at the Publication Office, next door to the Bank of British Columbia, Government Street.

The Daily Standard.

Friday December 2, 1870.

The Terminus on the Fraser.

In previous issues we noted the fact that our up-river co-colonists had held a meeting at New Westminster and another at Squamish, in favor of making Burrard Inlet the Terminus of the Railway. Another meeting has also been held at Langley, on the same subject. The former meetings, so far as we recollect the resolutions, confined themselves to the Terminus question, with a defiant sentence or two thrown at the heads of Victorians. The resolutions were undoubtedly articles well-suited to the market. But, the Langleyites have gone a step or two beyond their peers. Like the old line politicians who once ruled New Westminster till they lost the rest of government, and who refused in the days of Gov. Seymour to sympathize with any movement to get representative institutions, the Langleyites denounce Responsible Government as something dangerous, and something that they are willing to wait for it until some unknown period in the future, after Confederation. Now, we warn our up-river friends against the folly of any such position. If, in their judgment, Responsible Government is undesirable, we suggest that they say so. But to attempt to stop Responsible Government, on account of the Terminus question, is sheer folly. In 1867, Mr. Robson, the ex-member for New Westminster, voted against Representative Institutions, simply because it was deemed by his constituents desirable to toady to the Governor and the official crowd of irresponsibles, to get the Capital retained there. Nothing whatever was gained, however, by the manoeuvre. On the contrary, they lost not only the Capital, but the honor of asserting their right to govern themselves through their representatives. If a similar course be adopted again—that is, of opposing Responsible Government in the hope of getting the Terminus—they will slip up again. We are willing to make a fair fight for the Terminus; but we deem it to be very imprudent on the part of any section of the people to defer thorough self-government on any pretext, great or small. Self-government means the right of the people to govern themselves, according to the will of the majority of the people, as expressed by their representatives; and if under that system it were possible to locate the Terminus at Burrard Inlet or elsewhere, we would cheerfully bow an obedient assent to the dicta of the people. But we fail to discover the connection between Responsible Government and the Railway Terminus,—and hence we recommend the separation of the questions and dealing with each on its own merits. The *Guardian*, in its last issue, has, however, announced that the Terminus will positively be located at Burrard Inlet, via New Westminster. Without stopping to argue the question, we express the hope that it will convince its up-river readers of that fact, as it would save them a host of trouble about the Terminus and Responsible Government.

The Indians on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

The Indians on the West and North West Coast of Vancouver Island consist of the following tribes occupying the sea-board from Port San Juan at the entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Ky-u-quab Sound, a distance of about 160 miles.

The Pachinahs claim the coast from the Jordan River to a summer village named Kal-lye about 12 miles below Pachinah or Port San Juan, having their permanent village at the mouth of Cooper's Inlet situated on the East side of the latter place. They number 20 men, but were some years ago a much more numerous tribe. They suffered severely from the small-pox when first brought on the Island from Cape Flattery.

The Nitinahs occupy the Coast from the Klah-ko-ahs to within 10 miles of Cape Besie, at the entrance of Port San Juan.

They number about 250 men occupying several villages, situated at intervals along the coast, and are almost inaccessible, owing to there being no harbors between the points above mentioned.

The Barclay Sound Indians consisted originally of four distinct tribes, viz: The Oh-yahs, Chib-ahs, To-quahts and You-le-ahs, each of which have off-shoots located in different parts of the sound and Alberni Canal. The whole number of Indians located in Barclay Sound may be estimated at about 220 men. The Oh-yahs having suffered much last two years from small-pox, introduced amongst them by an American vessel [the Glimps], although no blame can be attached to the Captain, as he repeatedly warned them off, but they persisted in going on board, and took on shore with them several articles of old clothing, either stolen or given them by the crew. The consequence was that nearly one-half of them perished from that disease.

Clab-o-quah Sound is occupied by three separate tribes. The Clab-o-quahs, the Oh-yahs, Chib-ahs, the Kelsah-mahs, numbering in all about 150, 100, and 30 warriors.

Last year these Indians suffered considerably from an exploded bomb from H. M. S. Sutleth which had been kicking about the village, ever since the departure of that vessel, some two years before. On the 1st of November the Indians took it into his head to try and get what powder out that it might contain, and commenced operating with a small piece of pointed iron and a hammer. The consequence was the shell exploded killing in one man and wounding several women and children, blowing the house to pieces and smashing several canoes. There is also at the Western extremity the remains of a tribe called the Manu-ahs formerly a pretty numerous but now consisting of only five men, they having been the victims of repeated attacks from the different adjacent tribes. Farther to the North-West is Ush-qu-ah. This is an open bay inhabited by a single tribe of the same name numbering 40 men. This place was the scene of the "John Bright" tragedy some short time since, and is the only place between Sooke and Cape Scott where it would be possible to cultivate enough ground in one place to suffice it to the name of a farm. (With the exception of "Sumas" at the head of Alberni Canal) It is also well adapted for a castle site. Proceeding on in the same direc-

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